

THE CITIZEN

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No. 13.

Association Meetings

This is the period in which the Association of churches are meeting all through the mountains.

It is a little like the Passover or the Feast of the Tabernacles among the Jews. People go up to some central place from all the bounds of the Association. Friends meet who have not seen each other since last summer. Housewives display their skill in cookery and their charm in entertaining guests. The young folks see each other and visit along the road as they go and come and the little children have an excitement that sets their hearts a quiver.

The business of the Association is quite simple but important. There is a roll call of the churches and reports of the activities of each. Little sums of money are made up and preachers for the next year duly elected. This business would be much better done if we were not all so strange and awkward about it. If the Association should meet three or four times a year, we should know how to do our business better.

But the great thing is the singing and the preaching. Some busy housewives and some careless sinners hardly get the benefit of these things at all but those who sit to the front and sing and listen, get revelations and inspirations—new light and rekindled love—that reward them at the hour and give strength and courage for the year ahead.

Toil on, O faithful preachers; pray on, O Christian fathers and mothers; expect great things, ye Sunday School workers, for God reigns and cares for all his churches!

Home Teaching.

Every family can afford to starve itself in order that one son or daughter can get a bit of education at some good school away from home. But at the same time, it is true that the very best education of all can be given by any wise father or mother in their own home.

Parents do not talk enough with their children—they do not tell enough about their own plans and principles, the reason of their doing this or that, and do not teach them carefully all the things they themselves know. The mother may be a good cook, dressmaker, weaver or gardener and yet let her girls be ignorant of these beautiful arts. The father may be a care-taker for stock and fruit and forests and yet not teach skill and industry to his boys.

Above all, it is important that fathers and mothers should realize the desires and temptations of their children. There is one set of desires and temptations for those who are still ungrown and quite a different set for those who are coming into manhood or womanhood.

It takes the parent, the teacher and the preacher altogether to make good men and women but the first and greatest is the parent.

We are sorry to leave out "The Health Master" this week on account of lack of space. So many are interested in this valuable story and teaching; but don't forget next week it will come out O. K.

President Frost's sermon you will be glad to read. Fathers and mothers at home will have glad hearts when they know what good things their children have the privilege of hearing at Berea.

"Lay Aside Every Weight"

Berea Sets a Great Goal for Its Students

Sermon by President Frost, United Chapel, Sept. 20

An enormous audience greeted Pres. Frost on Sunday night, the students being nearly as numerous as in the crowded winter term, and the citizens completely filling the space reserved for them. He said in part:

Three Texts

I have thought that a visit would be more profitable than a formal sermon tonight, but I will give two or three texts to begin with. One of them is from the Scripture we read on Saturday—the prayer of young Solomon, "Give me wisdom that I may discern between good and bad." When a person begins to desire wisdom—wisdom to discern between good and bad—it shows that he has discovered the difference between good and bad and that he is no longer a child. But it is to be feared that some people never get beyond the childish age, and never do really know the difference between good and bad, and never do feel very anxious to be able to pick out the good and to discard the bad!

Another text that may help us tonight is from the familiar words that Christ put into the Lord's prayer, which we repeat so often—"Lead us not into temptation." That sets before us Christ's philosophy of victory in the world. A great many people think that it makes no difference what kind of surroundings we have; what kind of habits we

cultivate; what kind of rules we observe; what kind of company we keep. It will make us stronger, they say, to throw ourselves into the midst of temptation, to go to the very brink of sin and then turn back. That was not Christ's philosophy. He knew that we would be strong enough—that we would have struggled enough against temptation, if we fought it at a distance, and he has taught us to pray, and of course if we are to pray, we are to plan, to keep at a distance from temptation.

Then the third text here is this verse that Brother Raine read about the race. There is the enumeration of people who have struggled and suffered, and who are now sitting on the bank to look down on the athletic field, sitting on the great circles of spectators' seats to watch the runner. And the writer said, seeing them, "Wherfore, seeing we are compassed about by so great a crowd of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight." These weights were not necessarily sin, because he goes on to say, "and the sin, which doth so easily beset us."

"Lay aside every weight." Perhaps that is my main text tonight. We all love to see a race.

A Race Must Have a Goal

But in a race, everything depends (Continued on page Two.)

UNITED STATES NEWS

Fulfils Wish of Mrs. Wilson

Washington, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's dying wish that Congress abolish the alleys slums in the National capital was fulfilled today when the House passed the Senate bill which prohibits the use of dwelling houses in Washington alleys after four years from the date of the legislation.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

A few hours before Mrs. Wilson died she told the President that she could "go away" happier if she knew the alleys slums would be wiped out. Word was sent to the Capitol, and the House District Committee promptly reported a bill carrying a large appropriation to clear the slums. The House did not pass the measure as reported because of constitutional objections. The Senate, however, passed another bill, carrying out an old act providing for abolition of the slums, but putting the time limit from eight to four years. The House accepted this as a substitute, acceptable to the White House, and it will become law.

—Lexington Herald.

"PORK" BILL IS REDUCED

Senate Orders \$33,000,000 Lopped Off Appropriations.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The river and harbor "pork barrel" bill was referred to the commerce committee of the senate last night with instructions to the committee to cut the total of appropriations from \$53,000,000 to a sum not exceeding \$20,000,000. The motion prevailed by a vote of 27 to 22.

ANTI-TRUST BILL IS HELD UP

Fillbuster Against Conference Report is Threatened.

Washington, Sept. 22.—There is a row in the conference committee of the senate and house which is considering the Clayton anti-trust bill, and a filibuster against the conference report is threatened. While the bill is practically completed, everything that has been agreed to is but tentative. Chairman Culberson of the conference committee said that the committee is not now able to report the bill, and it might be several days before an agreement finally would be reached.

Slayer Pleaded Guilty.

Sullivan, Ind., Sept. 22.—Joseph Jones, forty-nine years old, of Hymera, charged with the murder of a neighbor, James Andrews, last month at Hymera, came into the circuit court, pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to the state prison for life.

Death of Adam Heimberger.

New Albany, Ind., Sept. 22.—Adam Heimberger, president of the board of trustees of the Central hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis, is dead of Bright's disease at his home after an illness of one year.

(Continued on page Six.)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Gov. McCrory Names Farmer Boys to Represent State at Corn Convention

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 14. The following is a partial list of farmer boys to represent Kentucky at the corn convention to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, August 5 and 6, 1915, under the auspices of the National Top Notch Farmers' Club.

Breathitt—Logan Deaton, Scott Johnson, Crockettville; Jas. Hampton, Simpson.

Garrard—Robert Parsons, Paint Lick; Holman Duncan, Buena Vista; Tom Ballard, Cartersville.

Jackson—Coleman Reynolds, W. W. Reynolds, Tyner.

Laurel—Dillard Blair, McWhorter; Tilford Bowling, Tuttle; Ford Castle, Weaver.

Leslie—Henry Johnson, Shoat; Walker Langdon, Glenn; Joe Murrel, Dry Hill.

Madison—George Bowman, John James, George Pigg, Berea.

Owsley—Cecil Brandenburg, Booneville; Floyd Frost, Cow Creek; Ezekiel Gilbert, Sebastian.

Perry—Anderson Bowling, Levi McIntosh, John Wooten, Buckhorn, Putaski—H. L. Donegan, Shaffer Taylor, McGahan, Somerset, James Samuels, Bronston.

Rockcastle—Ted Chandler, Carroll Holloman, Broadhead; Guy Mahan, Hiatt.

CONGRESSMAN HARVEY HELM IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY

Congressman Harvey Helm writes the Kentucky illiteracy Commission, at Frankfort, expressing interest in the campaign which has been inaugurated against illiteracy, and volunteers his services. Congressman Helm is Chairman of the Census Committee in the House of Representatives, and can aid the movement much at Washington as well as in Kentucky. He will be asked to make speeches in Kentucky in favor of eradicating speedily its illiteracy.

SOCIAL CENTERS

The crying need of rural Kentucky is social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused and instructed under the direction of cultured, clean and competent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful; where art charges the atmosphere with inspiration and power, and innocent amusements instruct and brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive, as well as the business of farming more remunerative. The school house should be the social unit, properly equipped for nourishing and building character, so that the lives of our people can properly function around it and become supplied with the necessary elements of human thought and activity.

ONE HUNDRED SPEAKERS TO STUMP THE STATE AGAINST ILLITERACY

The list of one hundred speakers, to speak in various sections of Kentucky in the cause of stamping out illiteracy before the next census is taken, is being made by the Kentucky illiteracy Commission at Frankfort, and is almost completed. This will include some of the State officials, and men and women prominent in educational circles of the State.

OLIE JAMES INTERESTED IN MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS

Senator Olie M. James offers, through the Kentucky illiteracy Commission, a prize of fifty dollars to the teacher who teaches the best moonlight school this year, the illiteracy Commission to judge it from the results: number enrolled, average attendance, illiterates taught and general interest. This will be a reward and an honor for some teacher. Let some one in our county start a moonlight school and win it.

Battles For Keypoints.

The perspective of the nine days' fighting reveals that in a series of battles for keypoints, where heights and intrenchments were taken and retaken, the Germans were forced eventually to surrender ground. There is the further indication that the allied armies are fighting with growing confidence in their ability to carry the war into German territory. The dash and initiative gained in the battle of the Marne has begun to tell in the battle of the Aisne.

The significance of the detailed advances by the allied troops is summarized by military critics. Every advance made tends to further imperil the safety of General Von Kluck and the whole German right wing.

By gaining the heights of Lassigny, the endeavor to flank Von Kluck goes forward. Meanwhile at Soissons, now being bombarded by the Germans, the allies are holding fast. Simultaneously northeast of Rheims, the allies have gained ground. The effect of this series of operations is to narrow the angle in which the allies are endeavoring to hold.

The administration war revenue bill will come up for debate in the house Thursday and will be passed before adjournment on Friday. The bill will then go to the senate, where it will be made the subject of a bitter and somewhat protracted debate.

TO CARRY WAR INTO GERMANY

Evident Intention of Allies.

INVADERS GIVING WAY

All Along Giant Battle Front

Germans Fall Back.

DEFENSE GOING TO PIECES

This is the View Taken By the French Observers.

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

PRINCE AUGUST

Fourth Son of the Kaiser Wounded in Fierce Battle.



WAR TALK AROUSES CREW TO SAVAGERY

Remarkable Incident Reported From Madrid.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—Unless all signs fail, the beginning of the German retreat from Paris is in sight. The government reports coincide with the opinion of military critics, that all along the line the German resistance is crumbling before the allies.

The results of the nine days' battle of the Aisne placed General Von Kluck, commanding the German right wing, in peril of envelopment. British and French have struggled forward at awful cost to the heights, thus endangering the extreme German right.

East of Rethma, in the center of the battle, the allies are breaching the German line and have driven the Germans from strong positions. The emperor's troops are retreating on the plains of Chalons, stubbornly fighting but constantly driven. The retreat in the center adds to the danger of Von Kluck's army and indicates the necessity for a general withdrawal to the lines of defense, probably Belgium.

Rain and inclement weather have slackened the battle fury at the east of the line, where the Grand Duke of Wurttemberg and the Crown Prince Frederick William are struggling to hold positions.

In a final effort to break the Verdun line of fortifications and let German troops through the crown prince, heavily reinforced, is reported to be massing an attack against the Verdun fortresses.

Progress of Allies.

The latest official report is extraordinarily brief, but holds subdued optimism within its guarded phrases—the hint that the allies are breaking through the German center. The details accepted by a public which has perfect confidence in the conservatism and truth of its government, point distinctly to progress in the allies' endeavor to cut off General Von Kluck's army. At Rethma the Germans have receded after the fiercest of infantry attacks and are maintaining the bombardment of the city. Eastward to the ridge of the Argonne, they appear to have been pressed backward. There is no definite news from the Vosges and Lorraine. Paris and all France understands that shouts of victory would be premature. But there is the most positive feeling that the government bulletin contain more than meets the eye.

Excluding all details, it is certain that the Germans, with fresh troops and new artillery, have not been able to maintain an offensive movement begun several days ago at critical points of the battle line—Noyon, Craonne, Rethma and the plains of Chalons. Their utmost power has been endured and repulsed by the forces under General Joffre.

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The French foreign office has forwarded to neutral governments a protest against the German bombardment of the cathedral at Rethma.

The United States revenue cutter Tahama is fast on a reef and in serious danger, ninety miles west of Kisua Island, of the Aleutian chain.

Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, addressing a crowd at a recruiting meeting in Liverpool, reiterated his appeal for a million men.

A Paris newspaper prints a story to the effect that the king of the Belgians shot and killed his chauffeur, who had tried to drive him into the German lines.

General Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian minister at Petrograd, who resigned from the diplomatic corps to join the Russian field forces, was fatally wounded in the fighting at Tomaszow.

There is widespread indignation at Rome over the destruction of the Rheims cathedral, and the International Art association has called a meeting of its members with a view to demanding the resignation of all the Germans in the association.

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"LAY ASIDE EVERY WEIGHT"

(Continued from page 1)
upon the goal, and the prize. What is it that we strip for, and lay aside weights and run? Now, Berea College sets before you a goal. Life is a race and College life is a preliminary race. What do they call it before you come to the finals; it's a trial race, it's preparation, it's training, it's a picture, it's rehearsal, it's a part of the great race! Your friends have sent you here. You have broken away from other engagements and fought your way here to receive our blessings and our instruction, and our benediction and our Godspeed on this race course, and it is too bad that we cannot tell you in a minute all the things that you ought to know in your new surroundings. I am certain that the older students will be with me in giving this night especially to those who are here for the first or second time,—new in the race.

What is the goal that Berea College sets? It would take a long time to tell you about Berea College. Here is the Constitution. It's the contract between the workers of the early days and the workers of today, between the donors and the trustees. It's their plan for the young people who come here to be taught to be racers. The Preamble begins, "In order to promote the cause of Christ, etc. And the second Article gives the object of Berea College:

The Goal of Berea

"The object of Berea College shall be to promote the aim set forth in the Preamble—(to promote the cause of Christ)—primarily by contributing to the spiritual and material welfare of the mountain region of the South, affording to young people of character and promise, a thorough education, etc.



ementary, Industrial, secondary, Normal and Collegiate, with opportunities for manual labor as an assistance in self support."

Now, this Article of our Constitution ought to be printed in big letters on some tablet where we should pass it and read it every day. The object of Berea College is "to promote the cause of Christ" primarily by contributing to the spiritual and material welfare of the mountain region of the South." On the map behind me between the two dark lines is outlined this mountain region—233 counties extending from Harper's Ferry in Virginia to the iron hills of Birmingham in the Southwest, an area larger than the German empire, and a region largely alike in its people and its conditions of life and its prospects. It is a region which, when Berea began, did not know itself and was not known by other parts of the country as a great geographical unit.

Now, Berea's business is to contribute to the spiritual and material welfare of this mountain region. The spiritual welfare means the schools, the churches, the homes, the music, the reading, the joy, the virtue, the repute, the use-

fulness in all the homes and hearts of the people—considerably more than four million—of this region. And the material welfare means the roads and farms and flesides, and fruit orchards and mines, and shops and all those things which give bread and clothing, money and support to the people so that they may enjoy their homes, churches, and schools, and music and education, and religion and their work in the nation and in the world for God Almighty!

That's You!

Now, Berea you can see, has its shoulders under a big task. It is to promote these things by selecting individuals to educate—young people of character and promise! That's YOU! That's why we have invited people of character. Character means will; character means principle; character means inspirations; character means devotion; character means patriotism. And there is a bigger thing almost than character;—that's promise—character that is going to improve, will that is good now but is going to be stiffened up still more; principles that are good now, but are going to be enlarged and perfected—PROMISE!

Then "thorough Christian education." Let's dwell a moment on the kinds of education. It is wonderful! There is no other school which has so many kinds as Berea. First, the Elementary; that is the most important of all. We call it the Foundation. We cannot afford to leave this Foundation education to any teachers less informed or less equipped than those that we gather here. And then the Industrial, sometimes called the Vocational; sometimes called Manual Labor or Manual Training. The word Manual came from the Latin word meaning a hand. You know that the physiologists or a trained physician can cut into the head of a dead man and tell whether he was right-handed or left-handed. Every piece of skill that man puts into his fingers makes a change in his brain. There are many people in our day who think that no education is complete unless it has to do with the education partly of the body—the music, the marching of gymnastics, the skill of the hands, and the teaching of the hand and the eye to follow the dictates of the mind.

And this is called vocational. Vocation is the Latin word for "call." It is a fine ideal. The thought is that God has called every man and woman to some particular work. The farmer is to provide the food, the miller is to grind the grain, the mill man is to manufacture the wool and cotton into cloth, and so on thru all the occupations,—each one serves all his neighbors, and each one is called of God with his skill, so that no one in God's world works for himself alone but for others.

And then the secondary—there is our Academy or high school work, that which is beyond the Foundation branches and yet not up with the College. Then there is the Normal, the training to train, the teaching to teach,—something that has barely begun to be recognized. It has always been supposed that if a person knew a thing he could teach it. But this is not so. Probably a man who knows the art of teaching will get on further than the man who knows the thing without knowing the art of teaching.

A Chance for Everybody

Now, these are the things that the institution is providing, and providing with them the opportunity for manual labor. That means that the door is to be opened to everybody. There is still in all this region,—as in fact in all the world—there is a good deal of the aristocratic idea, the idea that certain families have all God's favor, and other families are to be left out. But we believe that God gives a good outfit to every well-born, healthy child, and that out of the smallest and humblest and farthest home there may come virtue and service for the world.

Not Educated for Self Alone

There is Berea's goal. You will see that Berea does not intend to train anybody for himself alone. They are all like the cadets at West Point who are trained for service for their country. Or like the young men at Annapolis. They are improved, but they are improved for a purpose. And so Berea will fall except as it makes you servants of this great cause, except as it sets you in a race, not for yourself, but for this great goal—to promote the material and spiritual welfare of the mountain region.

We Make You Partners

This is enough for one lesson. Perhaps I had better sit down, but I will run over a few points. You are here to be more than merely pleasant and obedient students. We

want to take you in as full partners; and so I am going to run over a few of the conditions of your race here in Berea—not all the most important ones, but those, perhaps, that are most important at the outset. There are other important things that I must omit altogether, but here are seven principles which every young man and young woman ought to make account of when they first come to Berea.

Seven Principles

The first is, **Man must live by rule**. That's what he has a mind for. If he does not live by rule he lives by chance or by impulse like an animal. Now, we have to have rules. Some are rules of morality, and some are rules of convenience. Unless we live by rule, we can never tell what the other fellow is going to do. If two men meet on the road, it is not optional whether one should turn to the right or left—he must turn to the right; and if he turns to the left and there is a collision, he is to blame. In England I had to turn to the left. It was just as good to turn to the right, only we must obey the rule whichever way it is! And then, there is the necessity of rules for the sake of understanding. I know a famous school that once set out and advertised that they had no rules. In the first place it was a delusion, because they had to have a particular date to start, a particular time for meals, a particular time for classes, the system of marks and grades, and did have a mass of regulations that were said to be three times as great as in the colleges that did publish their rules. But still, the students could not find out what they could expect of the teachers or what the teachers expected of them, and so the students got together and made some rules so that they could live an orderly life and know what to expect. So it is necessary in the nature of things that man must live by rule.

Now, there is another thing: **rules increase with crowds and big undertakings**. Now, I feel a great deal of sympathy for those of you who come from your homes. You find a great many rules there, but you have gotten used to them, and you come here and meet a good many new rules. I am sorry there have to be so many, but still, there are a good many rules, and we must all be good-natured about them. Let us understand that rules have to increase with crowds and big undertakings. If you are going to ride on the railroad, you have to act differently than if you are going to ride in an ox cart. It don't make much difference when you start with an ox cart, but if you are going on a train that's going to make speed, it's going to start on the minute, and if you want to have the benefit of that speed, you have got to conform to the rules of the railroad.

And it is still more so with an army. In the war of 1870 the German troops defeated the French troops because the German army had more rules. They had everything fixed and planned beforehand and they swept up to Paris. In the war between Japan and Russia, the Japanese were unsuccessful because their army had rules; rules for health, rules for transportation, rules for camping, rules for marching, and rules for fighting, all laid out and followed to the dot, while the great unwieldy army of Russia was helpless because there was no organization.

I remember a dear young lady from the hills who went to Lexington. She came to me with tears in her eyes and told me how angry and offended she was when she could not pick a flower in the cemetery, and said, "Can it be wicked to pick a flower?" Yes, it can; it can be wrong even to pick a flower. And when I explained to her that there were 40,000 people in Lexington, and if each one should pick a flower there would not be any flowers left, she began to smile. Where there are crowds and big undertakings, rules must increase.

A third principle is that **habit makes work true and easy**. All great men, successful men, have had a set of well established habits. Habits make easy work and habits make beautiful work.

And a fourth principle is that **bad habits have to be killed**. Can you believe that? A great many people think that you must carry on a perpetual war with bad habits. That's the way we used to do with the Indians. We would make a raid on them, and we would suffer a raid from them, but by and by the government got the idea of pushing the Indians clear off into their reservation, drawing the line and saying, "There, stay on your own side." And then there was no more war; the Indians were in their place.

Now, with all the fights with bad habits, the best way is to kill the

bad habits. You know it is easier to kill a wolf than to put a collar on his neck!

The fifth principle is that **temptation must be avoided**. That was the teaching of Christ and it is under this head that some of our most peculiar rules come in. Here are the Proprieties of Conduct. We say that young men and young women must not meet to visit in any private place. Now, that is not a slander upon our young people. A great many of our young people might meet to visit in private places and it would be innocent and all right. But it would be a liability. If it were permitted it is, in some places, it would be certain that in the course of a year, a great deal of evil would happen. And so instead of saying there shall not be immorality, we say there shall not be the conditions in which there would be temptation. **We will fight against the Habit and not have to fight against the thing itself!**

And so, with our rule against night powling. That is nothing against our young men. Most of the young men are as good by night as by day, but after all, the greater portion of sin is done in the night. I have seen innocent men in our hospitals made diseased by the use of towels in our dormitories that had been infected by boys who had been off at night to places of infamy. Now, that doesn't happen often, but we don't want it to happen at all, and so we arrange to avoid it.

Here's the matter of our forbidding students to enter eating houses. There may be good eating houses—Boone Tavern is a good eating house for one, but we have found that when students flock to these eating houses evils are sure to follow. One of the greatest causes of ill-health is **eating between meals**. But besides that, at these eating houses there are always the liabilities of extravagance and bad company. We cannot discriminate, and so we are obliged to say for the sake of safety, "keep away from these sinister liabilities." We provide good food. We have an ice plant and a dairy and all these things. We propose to provide amusement and board for our students just as much as we provide class instruction.

Kill Cubs and You Will not Have to Kill Wolves!

Now, Students, what is the principle of all this? I had a brother who was once a farmer in Minnesota, and he told me about a neighbor who came in and told him what he had been doing that day. He said, "I have been doing a good piece of work, but something I had to do. I visited three wolves' dens and killed the cubs. They are such innocent little things and look like kittens! I hated to kill them!" Now, in prohibiting amusements outside the college, and eating houses outside the college, and in prohibiting night powling, we are killing cubs. They are such innocent little things and look like kittens, but if they grew up they would be wolves!

Another principle we believe in is that **hardship is a good teacher**. Behold the men who have come up through hardship! Begin with Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, and Abraham Lincoln! When a boy leaves Berea, as some did last week, because he can not get a room elegant enough for him, he does not care much for education. Such are not the people of character and promise that Berea cares to educate!

But in the last place, seventh, we believe that **hardship is easy—easy for any great cause**. I have been reading today of the sacrifices the people are making in Paris for their cause, and other sacrifices people are making in England for their cause; and they do it gladly.

Now, here at Berea we have the hardship of labor. Don't be sorry that you have to work. You have the hardship of economy; don't be sorry that you have to save. We have the hardship of careful care and planning of time, careful guarding of conditions of good health. We cannot any of us afford to be sick. Don't be sorry that you have these hardships. The only question is, are you working for a good cause? It is an important thing that you should help for the uplift of this glorious mountain region! If you have that in your eye, all these hardships will be nothing. Now, I appeal to the teachers that are here tonight, that we teachers may be able to make you young people see what a goal you are running toward! Oh! if we can make you see that goal! If we can make you see the difference between man and a woman that is respectable and a man and a woman that is more than respectable.—**Useful, Independent, Equipped**—That's our task! God help me and help us all that we shall let no young man or young woman come here without getting some vision of what they

ANTWERP FEELS FULL SECURITY

Little Fear of Threatened Attack.

PROTECTED BY THE SWAMPS

Continued Rains Have Rendered the Country in the Region of Belgium's Temporary Capital Impassable For Siege Guns, and Confidence is Expressed That the Threatened Attack Would Prove Futile.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—The people of Liege have been told by the Germans to move out of the town. The Germans are encroaching many of the positions which they held on their advance, and it is believed that these works are in preparation for the withdrawal of the German forces operating in France.

Antwerp, Sept. 22.—There is a growing belief here that the Germans are preparing to retreat from the Aisne for a further determined stand in Belgium.

In addition to fortifications already prepared, the Germans are establishing a huge line of intrenchments which run through Mons to a point near Valenciennes. They have erected a semi-circular line of fortifications to the north of Brussels and Louvain. Heavy siege guns are being mounted upon these fortifications and troops are arriving in large numbers from Germany every day.

Such preparations are not necessary for use against the comparatively small forces of Belgian troops, because the two, possibly three, German army corps in Belgium have been adequate to keep the Belgians in check. The new defenses, therefore, must be designed to a new retreat.

An Attack on Antwerp.

It appears, also, that the Germans are about to begin their attempt to take Antwerp. Military opinion is that the Kaiser plans to storm the fort at any cost, but there is perfect confidence that the attempt will fail. Unusually heavy rains are flooding the country and will greatly handicap the movements of such heavy guns as the Germans depend upon. A great part of Belgium is a veritable swamp, and general military operations are regarded as impossible.

On account of the strength of the German forces and positions in occupied territory, the Belgian armies have been unable to maintain any important offensive. They have been successful in preventing the Germans from sending at least two army corps to the relief of their armies in France, and they have kept up a series of raids upon German communications. The Belgian war office has issued a statement that King Albert's troops have suffered no hindrance in their campaign of harassing the Germans. The disposition of the troops is good and the morale is excellent.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

Oring to herd Von Kluck. If the advance can be continued from Lassigon and from Caronne, Von Kluck must retreat or be enveloped. In the event of the retreat of the German right wing, now a probability, the whole German line of defense goes to pieces. In the opinion of military writers, and all of the German armies must turn again in flight.

SEVERAL THEORIES FOR IT

French Unable to Understand Destruction of Cathedral.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Several theories are put forward here as to the reason for the bombardment of the Rheims cathedral. The three principal theories are: First, that the Germans have (Continued on page Seven)

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Director Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 27

REVIEW.

READING LESSON—John 3:14-21
OLD TESTAMENT—I come quickly; hold fast that which thou hast, that no one take thy crown. Rev. 3:11.

The lessons of the first quarter of this year's cycle chiefly present Jesus as the great teacher. Those of the second quarter principally concern the aspect of his saviorhood, whereas during this present quarter we see him mainly as the great judge. These lessons have dealt with matters which occurred during the last weeks, of his life. During that "year of opposition" he is met with the most determined hostility and persecution. Nevertheless he proceeds against it all with calm assurance, in strict justice and without a shadow of faltering.

This reading lesson contains the most celebrated and familiar verse in the Bible. In it we see:

A mighty God—"For God" A mighty motive—"No love!" A mighty sacrifice—"To save His only begotten Son" A mighty escape—"Not perish" A mighty gift—"Eternal life."

We here see Jesus set forth in grace and while it does not declare that he came to judge, yet in the passage are set forth those principles upon which he is constantly the judge, and where by he will eventually net in the last and final judgment.

God's Right.

In the first lesson, that of the laborers, Jesus taught his disciples the sovereignty of God. God has a right to do as seem

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR

Every farmer should be planning for next year. The crops are short this year throughout the United States. Keep your corn, hay, potatoes, rye, wheat and straw. Feed it to stock on your farm and sell the stock. Fill all the bedticks with new straw and haul the rest. Use the straw for bedding your cows and horses this winter. By doing so you will have more manure to haul out on your garden and corn fields.

In Your Plans Don't Forget the Garden

The garden is one of the most important means of cutting down expenses and producing the living of the family on the farm. Use the richest piece of land nearest the house for this purpose. Prepare it with extra care and save the good wife of many hard days. Apply manure liberally. Secure from your County Agent, your Agriculture College at Lexington, or the United States Department of Agriculture, directions for the making of a garden, not only in the summer but early and late in the year. Now is the time to begin your garden for next year. Men and boys, you like early vegetables. Prepare the garden and the women will put the vegetables on the table.

More and Better Corn

Get good seed corn. Select it while in the field. Follow the rules for the selection of seed corn given in the Citizen two weeks ago. Ask your county agent to help you raise a good crop next year. Figure how many bushels you will need for your own use and add some to sell or to feed some extra stock or to

fill a 10 by 20 ft. silo, which will take three or four acres of good corn, and put your acreage in accordingly.

Produce Your Own Hay

Sow some kind of cover crop this fall, rye or oats. Sow clover and timothy in February or first of March. Sow cowpeas and soy beans in the Spring. Use lime and grow cowpeas and clover for a few years then seed to alfalfa. The alfalfa will give you three crops of hay instead of one each year. Ask your county agent how to prepare land for alfalfa.

Raise More Hogs and Chickens

As a rule our farmers have too few chickens. Pay more attention to them. With a little extra work they can be produced cheaply, and enough of them will save a meat bill. Everybody should plan to raise a few head of hogs and the crops necessary to feed them. Your county agent will help you in this direction, call on him. Save your brood sows, and hens and pullets. You cannot afford to sell any breeding stock. Market a part of your corn crop, your pea crop, your rye crop and your wheat crop through hogs and chickens.

Fertilizer

Cut down your fertilizer bills by saving all manure and by planting corn crops, especially legumes. Be very careful in buying your fertilizer for next year. Purchase only high grade materials of the kind you need. Some kinds of fertilizing materials, may be high-priced. Do not use that kind unless you know your land needs it. Crops turned under add fertility to the soil and save fertilizer bills.

FARM FACTS

By Peter Radford

Get the difficulties out of the farmers' way and the farmers' problems will solve themselves.

The increase in prices of farm products has not kept pace with the increased cost of living.

The farmer can produce without organization, but to successfully market he must unite with his neighbor.

The farmer is the directing head and operating hand of his business. He combines, directs and carries all responsibilities.

The farmer cannot be helped until he organizes and the government cannot help the farmer except through organization.

The farmer sells at prices fixed in free trade markets and buys everything he wears and uses in a high protective market.

The value of farm crops is determined not only by the amount of labor necessary to produce them but by having them on the market when needed.

KENTUCKY FARM STATISTICS

(From the Last Federal Census Reports)

There are 259,185 farms in Kentucky.

The approximate land area of this State is 25,715,000 acres; 22,189,000 acres are in farms and 14,354,000 acres of the land in farms are improved.

The Average size of a Kentucky farm is 86 acres.

The farms of this State represent a capital investment of \$773,797,000.

The farmers of this State own \$20,851,000 worth of implements and other farm machinery.

The value of the domestic animals, poultry and bees on the farms of this State is \$117,486,000.

The average value of a Kentucky farm is \$2,986.

KENTUCKY STATE INDEBTEDNESS

Kentucky State Debt \$ 4,452,000

National Debt..... 1,028,000,000

World's Debt..... 42,000,000,000

Washington, D. C. Sept.—The United States Department of Commerce and Labor has just completed a report giving the indebtedness of the different States of the Union, the nation and the world. The data contained in the compilation relate to the year 1913. The State debt of Kentucky is shown to be \$5,552,000 that year, compared with \$1,863,000 thirty years previous, which is an increase of \$2,589,000. The per capita State debt of this State in 1913 was \$1.90, and 66 cents in 1880. At the present time about 24 per cent of the population of the United States is in Kentucky and 1.3 per cent of the total debt is credited to this State.

UNCLE SAM TEARS UP A RAILROAD

Fort Smith, Arkansas—It is reported that the tracks of the Arkansas Southern Railway Company are to be taken up and sold for scrap iron. The Federal Court ordered the Receivers to discontinue running trains on the road last June as there was no way of taking care of the deficit resulting from its operation. This solution of the railway deficit problem is a new one and authoritatively demonstrates Uncle Sam's method of dealing with business problems as relates to railroads.

WAR TAX \$100,000,000

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS AND BEER TO BEAR THE BURDEN

Washington, D. C.—An effort is being made by Congress to levy a war tax of \$100,000,000 to make up the deficit in imports due to the European War. It is proposed that the freight shipments bear \$65,000,000 and beer \$35,000,000. The transportation companies are used merely as a collection agency of the fund and are to be compensated for their services. Beer is to bear an additional tax of fifty cents per barrel and the manufacturers of domestic wines also come in for a share of the tax burden.

As an additional relief for war conditions, Senate leaders announce that the Rivers and Harbors appropriation bill will probably be reduced \$25,000,000.

A SQUARE DEAL

The National Farmers' Union is demanding a square deal from Congress and State Legislatures on the marketing of farm products.

The Federal and State Governments have been spending millions of dollars annually in urging the farmer to increase production, but little attention has been given to the marketing side of the question.

Is your subscription to The Citizen paid up so you will get it for reading during long winter nights?

Are all the children in school every day?

Are the big boys and girls in school at Berea or some other school of higher education?

Are you going to the big corn show, October 31.

F. Montgomery.

"How wonderful are the ways of man."

"In what respect?"

"It brings along the green apple season just when young doctors are being graduated."—Chicago News.

A Fountain Pen—You should cultivate more carefully a spirit of Christianity.

A Book of Prose—I wish to put you to some trouble. You will take this out and dust it whenever I am announced to call.—Puck.

AUTOIST AND FARMER.

A good road means comfort and pleasure for the autoist. It means the same thing for the driver of a farm wagon, with much economy added.

WORK ON THE MERIDIAN ROAD

Over \$500,000 Expended For Permanent Improvements in 1913.

According to a recent statement by President John C. Nicholson of the Meridian Road association, over \$500,000 was expended for permanent improvements on the Meridian road in 1913, and in 1914 there will be spent at least an equal amount.

The Meridian Road association was organized at Salina, Kan., in June, 1911, for the purpose of establishing a highway from Winnipeg, Canada, to the gulf of Mexico and bringing about its construction and maintenance.

The route of the Meridian road as at present established extends across the country approximately north and south as far as Waco, Tex., the principal cities it passes through being Grand Forks and Fargo, N. D.; Watertown and Yankton, S. D.; Norfolk and York, Neb.; Salina and Wichita, Kan.; Enid, Oklahoma City and Lawton, Okla., and Fort Worth, Tex. At Waco the route divides, one branch bearing eastward to Houston and Galveston and the other westward through Temple, Austin and San Antonio to Laredo. The road is practically level over most of its length, and it is stated that very soon, if not now, a car can be sent over the entire length on high gear. It is stated that it is now a first class earth road for more than 1,500 miles, or approximately three-fourths of its entire length.

The present officers of the association are: President, John C. Nicholson, Newton, Kan.; vice president, D. E. Colp, San Antonio, Tex.; secretary and treasurer, Robert Campbell, Anadarko, Okla. There are the following divisions, each having a president and secretary: Canadian, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, military and Texas. The Texas division is further divided into seven divisions.

A High Honor.

Mrs. Nextdoor — Is your son doing well in college?

Mrs. Tungtwist — He's doin' fine. They've chosen him valetdollarian of his class.—Chango News.

Superior Wisdom.

"Smith declares he is going to pay his creditors a hundred cents on the dollar."

"But, James, dear, why does he want to give them so many pennies?"—Philadelphian Press.

Timely.

"How wonderful are the ways of man."

"In what respect?"

"It brings along the green apple season just when young doctors are being graduated."—Chicago News.

A Fountain Pen—You should cultivate more carefully a spirit of Christianity.

A Book of Prose—I wish to put you to some trouble. You will take this out and dust it whenever I am announced to call.—Puck.



Dirigibles Play Part In European War

Here is shown a type of the smaller size war dirigible with which both Germany and France are liberally equipped. All kinds of aircraft will be impressed into service in the terrific conflict in Europe, and their effectiveness as a mode of warfare will be watched all over the world.

BRICK BUILT ROADS.

They Are Cheaper Than Macadam In the Long Run.

Two summers ago, says a writer in the New York Sun, I heard a Connecticut state engineer who had served the state for eighteen years declare that it was not the automobile that destroyed the roads, but rather imperfect construction. Macadam roads have been proved most wasteful and millions of dollars' worth of them are blown away by the wind each year, finding lodgment under farmers' produce and in gardens. It is not the first cost of such roads that counts, but the upkeep. It is now generally conceded that the road of the future will be built of some hard material, such as vitrified brick or concrete.

Wayne county, Mich., has constructed many miles of concrete road. I have examined many of these which had been laid four years and find that they are most safe and durable. Concrete, like brick road, provides a non-slipping, mudless and dustless surface, the ideal condition. Cuyahoga county, O., in which Cleveland is situated, is a good example of brick roads, and these are now being extended to suburban towns connecting Akron and Canton on the south and Painesville on the east. These have proved very satisfactory. I have seen brick roads in Terre Haute and Anderson, Ind., that have been laid for over twenty years, and I believe that hard brick making has improved since that time.

It would seem then that if the cost of brick or concrete was three or four times higher than macadam construction the two former pavements would be much cheaper. The eternal digging up of the road is a nuisance, and watering or plastering with oil is a nuisance. Stone roads are brutal, but some cities, such as Cleveland and Newark, N. J., still tolerate the Belgian block on the main streets. Such pavements are dangerous, noisy and destructive to vehicles and horses. Those that have charge of road building had better make up their minds now that the road problem of the future will be largely based upon motor traffic, and roads should be built with this in view.

"Good Roads" Day in Iowa.

In order to interest school children in good roads the highway commission of Iowa and the state superintendent of public instruction are recommending that the superintendents of consolidated schools set aside one day each year in the latter part of April or the first part of May as "good roads" day. It is recommended that each school have its own "good roads" day, as it would be impossible for the state highway commission to properly assist in the work by the arranging of exhibits for a large number of schools on the same day.

It is also recommended that the day be spent in studying the new highway laws, in the preparation by students of papers on features of highway work and in the study of the exhibit of enlarged road and bridge views from the collection of the Iowa highway commission and the United States office of public roads. It is proposed to devote the evening of the same day to a general good roads program and a lecture by a representative of the highway commission.

The Writers.

Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice is writing a new novel.

A. E. W. Mason, English novelist, is said to be the best dressed literary man in London.

Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet whose works have been the literary sensation of the season, will be represented on the stage in this country next season with a dramatic poem from his pen.

No One is Perfect.

Each one has his own burden, his own faults; no one can do without the aid of others. Therefore we must assist each other by consolation, advice and mutual warnings.—Leo Tolstoy.

HIS VISION OF VAST WEALTH.

It Didn't Last Long, as It Was Spoiled by Another Vision.

Before the eyes of a leading London stockbroker there appeared for a few brief moments visions of fortune, fame and honor. He was sitting in his office when the telephone bell rang.

"Hello," he answered.

"Oh, that is Mr. Blank, is it not?"

"Why do you smoke your cigar through a holder?"

In great astonishment the broker put his cigar down.

"No, no, do not put it down, and if you do, find an ash tray for it."

This was so mucuny he shifted his chair slightly from the instrument.

"Do not move away," continued the voice, "and do not tug so impatiently at your mustache."

Dowd went his hand.

"Who on earth are you?" shouted the broker, "and how do you know



HE SADLY DREW BACK.

what I am doing with my cigar and hand? You talk us if you could see me."

An amazing reply came.

"I can see you. There you are, twiching your eye straight. As a matter of fact, I have invented an instrument which enables you to see over a telephone wire, and I am talking to you because I cannot finance the idea myself and want you to float it on half shares."

The possibilities of the scheme were immense. The broker, for an instant, saw himself dealing in vast orders for government departments. He saw big orders for foreign rights. It was one of the miracles of modern science. The capitalist would make a fortune, and then he glanced out of the window across the street.

Beaming down at him from a window overlooking his office was a row of grinning faces, among which he recognized two or three fellow members of the house.

Hastily he slammed down the receiver. The rosy visions faded away, and he sadly drew back out of sight—London Mail.

A Box of Cigars—You can't tell a good cigar from a vile one.

A Smoking Jacket—Your clothes smell dreadfully of tobacco.

You and Your Family Need The Citizen Every Week—

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS

Nearly all of the Fire Insurance Companies have withdrawn from the state, but Breck & Evans have some Old Strong Companies that will furnish Any Kind of Insurance you want.

THE OGG STUDIO

G. C. PURKEY, Prop.

High Class Photographs,
Enlarging, Kodak Finishing
Picture Framing
Over Berea Bank and Trust Co.

WATCHES BARGAINS WATCHES

Go to Marcus's to get your jewelry. Everything guaranteed. Prices the lowest, quality considered.

Next door to Clarkston's Hardware, Main Street.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.

BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 22 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Field Preaching—Weather permitting; Pres. Frost will preach at the cemetery, on Berea Pioneers, next Sunday evening at 4 o'clock.

Get that aluminum cooking ware at Welch's.

Mr. O. P. Jackson, a Richmond attorney, spent the latter part of last week in town on business.

Mrs. Amanda Couch of Hamilton, Ohio, who has been visiting our local photographer, G. C. Purkey on W. Union St., left early last week.

Mr. Wesley Bagby of the 1914 graduating class, who has been in town thru the opening days of the school in behalf of new students, left Monday for Hartford, Conn., where he will enter the Theological Seminary at that place. Success to him.

Gasoline irons at Welch's.

Mr. Leo Gilligan left last week for Dyersburg, Tenn., where he will again assume his duties as principal of the high school.

Word has been received from Mr. True Coyte to the effect that he is doing nicely in his work at Leland Stanford University.

Mr. Eli Cornelison made a business trip to Richmond Tuesday in his machine.

War has been declared on high prices at Welch's.

Mr. Judson Harrold arrived here Monday from his home in Beach City, Ohio, where he has been spending the summer. He will be in school again this year.

Portland Cement at Welch's 55¢.

An interesting game of baseball took place on the main athletic field Monday afternoon between the college and the town teams. The town team lost by a score of 12 to 5. The battery for the college was Coyte and Carter; for the town, Hilliard and Phillips.

Stoves, stoves, stoves at Welch's. Any kind, any price.

The Misses Speed of Louisville are visiting at the Tavern this week.

Miss Lillian Ambrose, of the Lincoln Institute at Lincoln Ridge, visited with old school friends several days this week.

The Messrs. F. J. Manley and George Collins and party from Lexington were in town over Sunday.

Mr. Jas. T. Brown and his sister, Agnes L., returned Friday from Michigan, where they have been spending the summer. They will spend the winter in Berea.

Phone all your wants to 29. ad.

Mr. Henry Longfellow visited Gus Stewart at Kirkville last week.

PHONE 65 FOR

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
HAY, CORN AND OATS

PROMPT DELIVERY

HONEST WEIGHT

J. STROTHER GOT & CO.

(HALEY'S OLD STAND)

THE FALL STYLE BOOK IS OPEN

You can have a look any time you wish to come.
We'll be decidedly glad to show you.

Good Clothes

J. S. STANIFER
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

Good Service

UNION CHURCH RALLY

Next Sunday will be rally day for Union Church Sunday School and Bible Class. Everybody turn out.

ORDINANCE.

The City Council of Berea Ky., do ordain:—

See, 1.—That any person who shall ride a bicycle, motorcycle, or any vehicle of like kind on the sidewalk within the corporate limits of the City of Berea, Ky., shall be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars for each offense.

See, 2.—That any person who shall drive or ride a bicycle, motorcycle, automobile or any vehicle or machine of like character on any street, alley or public way within the corporate limits of the City of Berea, Ky., is acting as representatives of the belligerent countries as well as the United States.

Mr. Ralph E. Phillips of Jacksonville, Fla., representative of the Phillips-West Realty Co. of Louisville Ky., and Jacksonville, Fla., is in town getting ready for a big auction sale of the Baker-Isaacs-Wyatt allotment at 10:00 a. m. Monday the 28th. One lot goes free. Easy terms on the rest. See their big ad on page 5.



Fish's announces their Fall and Winter Opening, Friday and Saturday, September 25 and 26, and earnestly invite you to attend.

Main and Center Sts. Berea, Ky.

STOVES

Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves
Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves
Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves
Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves Stoves

EVERYTHING IN STOVES AT

SAVE THE DIFFERENCE
Welen's

We have just received a big assortment of women's and misses' tailored suits at \$11.50 to \$25.00. Women's, misses and children's coats, all sizes and all prices. You are invited to inspect our line.

(ad 13) Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Mrs. Ella Franklin of Wildie was in town Wednesday.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Edith Margarita Ellis to Mr. Eugene Archibald Thomson on Wednesday, the 16th of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, Lincoln Ridge. The many friends of Berea wish them much happiness.

Dr. Marion Robinson spent from Thursday until Saturday in Louisville.

Miss Vera Mustard of West Virginia underwent an operation for appendicitis Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Settle of Sand Gap underwent an operation for appendicitis Monday.

Fish's announce their fall and winter opening Friday and Saturday, September 25 to 26, 1914, and earnestly invite you to attend.

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Miss Vera Mustard of West

— BIG —

AUCTION

SALE OF LOTS

BEREA, KY.

Monday, Sept. 28th

10 A. M. SHARP

THE PROPERTY

A new subdivision known as the Baker-Isaacs-Wyatt Addition to Berea, located in the south western portion of the city, and fronting on Boone street—a few blocks south of the High School—only a few minutes walk to the business center.

TO WHITE PEOPLE ONLY

We have a large force now at work grading streets, staking and making general improvements and when finished we will have 60 high class bungalow home sites—you make the price—the highest bidder! An addition where the best will live—a rapidly developing residence section—where values are bound to increase.

VERY EASY TERMS

Only one third cash, the balance payable in 6 and 12 months with 6% interest on deferred payments.

ONE LOT FREE

As an advertising feature we are going to give one lot away absolutely free. Every white person on the grounds will have an equal opportunity of getting the free lot regardless of whether you bid, buy or not. Just be present, that's all.

FREE CARRIAGES

Free carriages will leave from in front of the Post Office beginning promptly at 9:30 a. m. and will convey every one to and from the sale absolutely free of charge. Get in one—it's free—

FOLLOW THE BAND

DON'T FORGET THE DAY AND DATE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 10 A. M.

LADIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

For further particulars call or address

PHILLIPS-WEST REALTY CO.,

Care Boone Tavern - - - - - Berea, Ky.

GROCERIES,
FRUITS and
VEGETABLES

Prices Always Right

J. B. RICHARDSON

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE

Main Street - - - - - Berea, Kentucky

COLUMBUS BUGGIES and MOGULL WAGONS

Are the late arrivals which add two more members to the big family—American Fence, Oliver Chilled Plows, Foster Rangers and V. C. Fertilizers. Sold exclusively by

R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

Chestnut Street - - - - - Berea, Kentucky

THE JAM SOCIAL

The customary Jam Social was held at the College Chapel on Tuesday evening. There was a large crowd out and all reported a rousing good time. The jam social is an event which is endeared to all old Berea students. The year would be incomplete without it to them.

LOOK OUT

A sure enough bargain. A farm of 320 acres, 50 acres in cultivation. A house of five rooms, a good barn two good orchards, good water, three mile of railroad, one 10-H. Power gasoline mill, cost \$550 all for only \$1,800. For further information call on J. H. Farmer, owner, Truby, Lee Co., Ky.

(ad-13)

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Sophia Johnson, etc., Plaintiffs, vs. Luther Kimberlain, etc., Defendants. Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court will on Saturday, September 26, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the premises in the city of Berea, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction, the following described property, viz.—A certain house and lot of ground located in Berea, Ky., on the North side of Depot St., beginning at a stone on the S. W. corner of lot No. 1, now owned by J. S. Wilson, thence running west parallel with North line of Depot St., 83 1-4 feet to the South corner of Lot No. 3, thence North 266 1-4 feet to the N. E. corner of lot No. 3, thence North 89 degrees, East 83 1-4 feet, thence due South 268 feet to the beginning, and being the same lot conveyed to Levit Kimberlain by A. E. Robinson and wife, Deed Book 73, Page 143, Madison County Court Clerk's Office.

Terms: Said property will be sold on a credit of six months time, the purchaser being required to execute a sale bond payable to the Commissioner with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid.

(ad) H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

Joe W. Stephens

Meat Market

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

Fruits and Vegetables

Mill Feed, Flour and Meal

OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE.

GIVE US A CALL

Main Street, Berea

A Matter of Pride

We take pride in extending courteous treatment to our customers. We want you to take advantage of our banking facilities.

We want you to come to us and feel at home when you get here. If there is anything we can do for you, do not hesitate about asking for it. We assure you we will do it if we can. If we can't do it we will tell you so and frankly tell you why. Come in and let's get better acquainted.

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

The Berea National Bank

No. 8435

Report of the condition of THE BEREA NATIONAL BANK, at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, Sept. 12, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$151,947.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,535.79
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	25,000.00
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures	5,500.00
Other Real Estate owned	3,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Central Reserve Cities	1,638.51
In other Reserve Cities	16,480.00
Checks and other Cash Items	456.12
Notes of other National Banks	185.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickles and Cents	268.08
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie	8,897.30
Legal-tender notes	1,874.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	1,250.00
TOTAL	219,032.87

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	1,303.16
National Bank Notes outstanding	25,000.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	142,404.71
Certified checks	325.00

TOTAL **219,032.87**

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear
that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: J. W. Fowler, D. M. Welch, J. J. Branaman, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1914.

J. M. Early, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 17, 1918.

Berea's Home Science Courses Make Happy Homes

The Land of Broken Promises

By DANE COOLIDGE

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

Copyright 1914. By Frank A. Munsey.

For the first few days they lingered about the mine, gloating over it in secret, laughing back and forth, singing gay songs—then, as the ecstasy passed and the weariness of waiting set in, they went two ways. Some fascination, unexplained to Iud, drew De Lancey to the town. He left in the morning and came back at night, but Hooker stayed at the mine.

Day and night, weekdays and Sundays, he watched it jealously, lest someone should slip in and surprise their secret—and for company he had his pet horse, Copper Bottom, and the Yaqui Indian, Amigo.

Ignacio was the Indian's real name, for the Yaquis are all good Catholics and named uniformly after the saints; but Bud had started to call him Amigo, or friend, and Ignacio had conferred the same name on him.

Poor Ignacio! His four-dollar-a-day job had gone glimmering in half a day, but when the Mexican laborers departed he lingered around the camp, doing odd jobs, until he won a place for himself.

At night he slept up in the rocks, where no treachery could take him unaware, but at the first peep of dawn it was always Amigo who awoke and lit the fire.

Then, if no one got up, he cooked a breakfast after his own ideals, boiling the coffee until it was no strong as lye, hollering meat on sticks, and went to turn out the horses.

With the memory of many envious glances cast at Copper Bottom, Hooker had built a stout corral, where he kept the horses up at night, allowing them to graze close-hobbled in the daytime.

A Mexican insurrection on foot is a contradiction of terms, if there are any horses or mules in the country, and several bands of ex-miners from Fortuna had gone through their camp in that condition, with new rifles in their hands. But if they had any designs on the Eagle Tail live stock they speedily gave them up; for, while he would feed them and even listen to their false tales of patriotism, Bud had no respect for numbers when it came to admiring his horse.

Even with the Yaqui, much as he trusted him, he had reservations about Copper Bottom; and once, when he found him petting him and stroking his nose, he shook his head forlornly. And from that day on, though he watered Copper Bottom and cared for his wants, Amigo was careful never to care for him.

But in all other matters, even to lending him his gun, Bud trusted the Yaqui absolutely. It was about a week after he came to camp that Amigo sighted a deer, and when Bud loaned him his rifle he killed it with a single shot.

Soon afterward he came loping back from a scouting trip and made signs for the gun again, and this time he brought in a young peccary, which he roasted in a pit, Indian style. After that, when the meat was low, Bud sent him out to hunt, and each time he brought back a wild hog or a deer for every cartridge.

The one cross under which the Yaqui suffered was the apparent failure of the mine, and, after slipping into the cut a few times, he finally came back radiant.

"Mira!" he said, holding out a piece of rock; and when Hooker gazed at the chunk of quartz he pointed to the specks of gold and grunted, "Oro!"

"Seguro!" answered Bud, and going down into his pocket, he produced an

"Ah!" breathed Amigo, his face suddenly clearing up; "and can I work for you then?"

"Si," answered Bud, "for four dollars a day. But now you help me watch, so nobody comes."

"Stuwanol!" exclaimed the Indian, well satisfied, and after that he spent hours on the hilltop, his black bead thrust out over the crest like a chuckawalla lizard as he conned the land below.

The days went by until three weeks had passed, and still no papers came. As his anxiety increased Bud fell into the habit of staying in town overnight, and finally he was gone for two days. The third day was drawing to a close, and Iud was getting restless, when suddenly he beheld the Yaqui bounding down the hill in great leaps and making signs down the trail.

"Two men!" he called, dashing up to the tent; "one of them a rural!"

"Why a rural?" asked Iud, mystified.

"To take me!" cried Amigo, striking himself violently on the breast. "Lend me your rifle!"

"No," answered Bud, after a pause; "you might get into trouble. Run and hide in the rocks—I will signal you when to come back."

"Muy bien," said the Yaqui obediently, and, turning, he went up over rocks like a mountain-sheep, bounding from boulder to boulder until he disappeared among the hilltops. Then, as Bud brought in his horse and shut him hastily inside his corral, the two riders came around the point—a rural and Aragon!

Now, in Mexico a rural, as Bud well knew, means trouble—and Aragon meant more trouble, trouble for him. Certainly, so busy a man as Don Claparé would not come clear to his camp to help capture a Yaqui deserter. Bud sensed it from the start that this was another attempt to get possession of their mine, and he awaited their coming grimly.

"S turdes," he said in reply to the rural's abrupt salute, and then he stood silent before his tent, looking them over shrewdly. The rural was a hard-looking citizen, as many of them are, but on this occasion he seemed a trifle embarrassed, glancing inquisitively at Aragon. As for Aragon, he was gazing at a long line of jerked meat which Amigo had hung out to dry, and his drooped eye opened up suddenly as he turned his cold regard upon Hooker.

"Senior," he said, speaking with an accusing harshness, "we are looking for the men who are stealing my cattle, and I see we have not far to go. Where did you get that meat?"

"I got it from a deer," returned Bud; "there is his hide on the fence; you can see it if you'll look."

The rural, glad to create a diversion, rode over and examined the hide and came back satisfied, but Aragon was not so easily appeased.

"By what right?" he demanded truculently, "do you, an American, kill deer in our country? Have you the special permit which is required?"

"No, senior," answered Hooker soberly; "the deer was killed by a Mexican; the deer was killed by a Mexican I was working for me!"

"Haa!" sneered Aragon, and then he paused, balked.

"Where is this Mexican?" inquired the rural, his professional instincts aroused, and while Bud was explaining that he was out in the hills somewhere, Aragon spurred his horse up closer and peered curiously into his tent.

"What are you looking for?" demanded Hooker sharply, and then Aragon showed his hand.

"I am looking for the drills and drill-spoon," he said; "the ones you stole when you took my mine!"

"Then get back out of there!" cried Bud, seizing his horse by the bit and throwing him back on his haunches; "and stay out!" he added, as he dropped his hand to his gun. "But if the rural wishes to search," he said, turning to that astounded official, "he is welcome to do so."

"Muchas gracias, no!" returned the rural, shaking a finger in front of his face, and then he strode over to where Aragon was muttering and spoke in a low tone.

"No!" dissented Aragon, shaking his head violently; "no—no! I want this man arrested!" he cried, turning vindictively upon Bud. "He has stolen my tools—my mine—my land! He has no business here—no title! This land is mine, and I tell him to go. Pronto!" he shouted, menacing Hooker with his riding-whip, but Bud only shifted his feet and stopped listening to his excited Spanish.

"No, senior," he said, when it was all over, "this claim belongs to my pardner, De Lancey. You have no—"

"Hal—De Lancey!" jeered Aragon, suddenly indulging himself in a sardonic laugh. "De Lancey! Ha, ha!"

"What's the matter?" cried Hooker, as the rural joined in with a derisive smirk. "Say, speak up, hombre!" he threatened, stepping closer as his eyes took on a dangerous gleam. "And let me tell you now," he added, "that if any man touches a hair of his head I'll kill him like a dog!"

Author of
"THE FIGHTING FOOL," "HIDDEN WATERS,"
"THE TEXICAN," Etc.

Illustrations by DON J. LAVIN

"Two Men, One of Them a Rural!"

other like it. At this the Yaqui cocked his head to one side and regarded him strangely.

"Why you no dig gold?" he asked at last, and then Bud told him the story.

"We have an enemy," he said, "who might steal it from us. So now we wait for papers. When we get them, we dig!"

The rural backed his horse away, as suddenly discovering that the American was dangerous, and then, saluting respectfully as he took his leave, he said:

"The Señor De Lancey is in jail!" They whirled their horses at that and galloped off down the canyon, and as Bud gazed after them he burst into a frenzy of curses. Then, with the one thought of getting Phil free, he ran out to the corral and hurled the saddle on his horse.

It was through some chicanery, he knew—some low-down trick on the part of Aragon—that his pardner had been imprisoned, and he swore to himself that he would go after Aragon and take it out of his hide.

So the days went by until three weeks had passed, and still no papers came. As his anxiety increased Bud fell into the habit of staying in town overnight, and finally he was gone for two days. The third day was drawing to a close, and Iud was getting restless, when suddenly he beheld the Yaqui bounding down the hill in great leaps and making signs down the trail.

It was outside Bud's simple code even to question his pardner's innocence, but, innocent or guilty, he would have him out if he had to tear down the jail.

So he slapped his saddle-gun into the sling, reached for his quit, and went dashing down the canyon. At

a turn in the road he came suddenly upon Aragon and the rural, split a way between them, and leaned for ward as Copper Bottom hauled up the trail.

It was long since the shiny sorrel had been given his head, and he needed neither whip nor spurs—but a mile or two down the arroyo Bud suddenly reined him in and looked behind. Then he turned abruptly up the hillside and jumped him out on a point, looked again, and rode slowly back up the trail.

Aragon and the rural were not in sight—the question was, were they following? For a short distance he rode warily, not to be surprised by his suspion; then, as he found tracks turning back, he gave head to his horse and galloped swiftly to camp.

The horses of the men he sought stood at the edge of the mine-dump and, throwing his bridle-rein down beside them, Bud leaped off and ran up the cut. Then he stopped short and reached for his six-shooter. The two men were up at the end, down on their knees, and Bud rode slowly back up the trail.

So eager were they in their search as confident in their fancied security, that they never looked up from their work, and the tramp of Hooker's boots was drowned by their grubbing until he stood above them. There he paused, his pistol in hand, and waited grimly for developments.

"Haa!" cried Aragon, grabbing at a piece of quartz that came up, "Aquel lo tengo!" He drew a second piece from his pocket and placed them together. "It is the same!" he said.

"Osa!" commented Hooker, and stood very quiet while he waited.

"Yes, I've been going to see her," hurried on Phil. "I know I promised; but, honest, Bud, I couldn't help it. It just seemed as if my whole being was wrapped up in her, and I had to do it. She'd be looking for me when I came and went—and then I fixed it with her maid to take her a letter. And then I met her secretly, back

leave their mine and go to his friend, or to let his friend wait and stand guard by their treasure—and his heart told him to go to his friend.

So he swung up on his horse and followed slowly, and as soon as it was dark he rode secretly through Old Fortuna and on till he came to the jail. It was a square stone structure, built across the street from the cantina in order to be convenient for the drunks, and as Bud rode up close and stared at it, some one hailed him through the bars.

"Hello there, pardner," called Hooker, swinging down and striding over to the black window, "how long have they had you in here?"

"Two days," answered Phil from the inner darkness; "but it seems like a lifetime to me. Say, Bud, there's a Mexican in here that's not the Jimmies—regular tequila jag—can't you get me out?"

"Well, I sure will!" answered Bud; "what have they got you in for? Where's our friend, Don Juan? Why didn't he let me know?"

"You can search me!" roared De Lancey. "Seems like everybody quits you down here the minute you get into trouble. I got arrested night before last by those d—d rurales—Manuel Del Rey was behind it, you can bet your life on that—and I've been here ever since!"

"Well, what are you pinched for? Who do I go and see?"

"Pinched for nothing!" cried De Lancey bitterly. "Pinched because I'm a Mexican citizen and can't protect myself! I'm incomunicado for three days!"

"Well, I'll get you out, all right," said Hooker, leaning closer against the bars. "Here, have a smoke—did they fisk you of your makin's?"

"No!" snapped De Lancey crossly, "but I'm out of everything by this time, Bud, I tell you I've had a time of it! They threw me in here with this crazy, murdering Mexican and I haven't had a wink of sleep for two days. It's quiet now, but I don't want any more."

"Well, say," began Bud again, "what are you charged with? Maybe I can grease somebody's paw and get you out tonight!"

There was an awkward pause at this, and finally De Lancey dropped his white face against the bars and his voice became low and beseeching.

"I'll tell you, Bud," he said, "I haven't been quite on the square with you—I've been holding out a little—but you know how it is—when a fellow's in love, I've been going to see Gracia!"

"Osa!" commented Hooker, and stood very quiet while he waited.

"Yes, I've been going to see her," hurried on Phil. "I know I promised; but, honest, Bud, I couldn't help it. It just seemed as if my whole being was wrapped up in her, and I had to do it. She'd be looking for me when I came and went—and then I fixed it with her maid to take her a letter. And then I met her secretly, back

next morning, but I've been here ever since."

"Yes, and what are you charged with?" demanded Bud brusquely.

"Drunk," confessed Phil, and Bud grunted.

"Huh!" he said "and me out watching that mine night and day!"

"Oh, I know I've done you dirt, Iud," wailed De Lancey; "but I didn't mean to, and I'll never do it again."

"Never do what?" inquired Bud roughly.

"I won't touch another drop of booze as long as I'm in Mexico!" cried Phil. "Not a drop!"

"And how about the girl?" continued Iud inexorably. "Her old man was out and tried to jump our mine today—how about her?"

"Well," faltered De Lancey, "I'll—she—"

"You know your promise!" reminded Iud.

"Yes; I know. But—oh, Bud, if you knew how loyal I've been to you—if you knew what offers I've resisted—the mine stands in my name, you know."

"Well?"

"Well, Aragon came around to me last week and said if I'd give him a half interest in it he'd—well, never mind—it was a great temptation. But did I fall for it? Not on your life! I know you, Bud, and I know you're honest—you'd stay by me to the last ditch, and I'll do the same by you, but I'm in love, Bud, and that would make a man forget his promise if he was true as steel!"

"Yes," commented Hooker dryly, "I don't reckon I can count on you much from now on. Here, take a look at this and see what you make of it." He drew the piece of ore that he had taken from Aragon from his pocket and held it up in the moonlight. "Well, feel of it, then," he said. "Shucks, you ought to know that piece of rock, Phil—it's the first one we found in our mine!"

(To be continued)

UNITED STATES NEWS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

REGULAR BANKING CHANNELS

Washington—Relief deposits for transfer to Europe no longer will be accepted by the treasury department in view of the fact that it is again possible to send funds through the regular banking channels. Secretary McAdoo said that the relief work for the purpose of assisting Americans in Europe will be continued and where deposits have already been made with the treasury payments will be made whenever the beneficiaries can be found.

CARRIES MAROONED MEMBERS.

Washington—Eight white men and an Eskimo family, survivors of the wrecked Canadian exploring ship Karuk, are safe aboard the revenue cutter Bear, after being marooned on frozen Wrangel's Island since last January. A relayed wireless dispatch from the Bear received here said she was due at Nome, Alaska. The dispatch told of the death of three of the explorers on the island, George S. Malloch, geologist; Bjarne Manen, assistant topographer, and Brandy, seaman.

WILL GO AFTER THE BANKERS.

Washington—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has sent out 2,000 inquiries to different parts of the United States to determine how bankers are conducting business under the stress of the unusual conditions created by the war in Europe. His purpose is to ascertain to what extent bankers are unduly hoarding and increasing their reserves and contracting loans without reason. In a lesser degree the secretary has already found the conditions of 1907 existing.

ARREST OF PERRY LYNNAM

Long Missing Wife Murderer Taken Back to Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Sept. 15.—Perry Lynnam, wife murderer, was arrested at Porcia and returned here without resistance.

IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

Within Thy circling arms we lie,
O God! in Thy infinity,
Our souls in quiet shall abide,
Blest with love on every side.

—Anon.

To Store Green Beans

Pack down green string beans in glass jars between layers of salt. Seal the jars. When required for use, freshen in clear water for several hours changing the water frequently.

Dried Eggs

Break any quantity of eggs in a suitable receptacle and beat them well with an egg beater. Spread out on a thin layer on a clean earthenware platter and let them dry into a paste. Pack closely in glass jars and seal. Or pour the beaten eggs into glass jars and set about a temperature of 125 degree F. until the moisture is evaporated and the egg becomes hard. Seal until required for use. This can then be dissolved with about three times their own bulk of cold water and beaten up together when they will be found to have retained much of their original flavor.

How to Open a Jar

Run a thin knife blade under the rubber next to the jar and press against the jar firmly. If this does not let enough air in to release the pressure on the top, place the jar in a deep sauceman of water, bring to a boil and keep boiling a few minutes. It will then open easily.

Grapes Jelly

For ripe grape jelly choose an acid grape as the sweet varieties contain too much sugar, or use half ripe fruit or equal portions of nearly ripe and green grapes. Wild grapes are excellent.

Little Children Prefer to Be Dirty
In the October Woman's Home companion Mary Weston Verse, writing a story entitled "The Distressing Don't," tells how Tom and Alice Marey have an adventure in childhood in which they find the good child insufferable and the bad child adorable. On little children's preference for dirt Mrs. Verse comments as follows:

JEFFERSON COUNTY IN THE LEAD IN FORCES ENLISTED AGAINST ILLITERACY

Jefferson County has more volunteers in Kentucky's illiteracy campaign than any county in the State. Jefferson County School graduates, one hundred and two in number, were the first class of common school graduates in the State to volunteer to teach one illiterate. Superintendent Orville J. Stivers and ninety-five of his teachers have volunteered to teach mountaintop schools. Mrs. Will S. Hays, of Louisville, will see active service in the Jefferson County campaign, as will Mr. J. W. McCaughy, who was president of the Kentucky Educational Association some twenty years ago.

GERMANY IN WAR TIME

A Letter from Miss Lucy G. Roberts to Her Parents

Allan Line, Lt. M. S. Sicilian,

Sept. 4, 1914.

It's a queer feeling to write you not knowing anything about you later than July 1st and not to know what you have heard from me. My Berlin mail probably reached you so I'll have to begin with July 30th, when we left there.

I am writing this sitting crouched upon a steamer trunk in the hall. It is freezing on deck and stuffy and crowded in the Saloon so this is the best I can do.

Nurnberg was charming. I never felt so near Medieval History before. We were to have gone to even an older and quainter German town, Rothenburg, the next day, but the war news scared us so we hurried on to Munich, for fear we might be stranded in Nurnberg for some weeks time. I wrote you a long letter there but I fear it never got through.

We arrived in Munich just in time, for the troops started to mobilize the next day and the railroads were still closed to regular traffic, when we left August 19.

The first few days we lived with a Baroness, but we moved later as the living was a trifle light and we were too far separated from the others considering the situation. I

Children's Column

FOR THE YOUNGEST READERS

I'll Never Use Tobacco

"I'll never use tobacco, no,
It is a filthy weed;
I'll never put it in my mouth,"
Said little Robert Reid.

"Why, there was idle Jerry Jones,
As dirty as a pig,
Who smoked when only ten years old,

And thought it made him big.
"He'd puff along the open street
As if he had no shame;
He'd sit beside the tavern door,
And there he'd do the same.

"He spent his time and money, too,
And made his mother sad;

She feared a worthless man would come
From such a worthless lad.

"Oh no, I'll never smoke or chew,
Tis very wrong indeed;

"It hurts the health, it makes bad breath,"
Said little Robert Reid.

Says Every Boy Should Have a Flock of Bantams

In the September Woman's Home Companion E. L. Farrington recommends bantams as the best possible pets for small boys. He says that a flock of five or six is large enough for a boy to begin with. After describing how to care for them, he makes the following comment:

"A boy who keeps bantams for a few years is likely to acquire a fondness for poultry which will remain with him as he grows older. Then he will begin to keep larger hens and perhaps find a market for his eggs. This is an excellent way for any boy to start a business of his own. Some boys, and small ones too, even make a little money by selling bantams and bantam eggs."

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY

As I look out of my window at the fields and the hills, and hear the birds sing and watch the grain grow and the flowers bloom, it seems to me that life in the country has greater significance for the national well-being than life anywhere else.

We all know that the food of the nation comes from the country, but now we are realizing more vividly than ever before that new blood, new enthusiasm, the sense of power that comes from the grasp of nature's secrets and the wisdom that comes from contact with her mysteries, are the even more important contributions of our country places to our nation.

The more the boys and girls of the rural districts express the latent powers within them through their own initiative and effort, the more truly will our nation be strong and wise and righteous.—Jessie Wilson Sayre, National Student Leader, Y. W. C. A., Daughter of Woodrow Wilson.

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wish I could have written you as new impressions came, but the second day in Munich, orders were given that no mail would be sent except postal cards written in German. I wrote you "auf Deinrich" every few days but I could write nothing definite for from August 2-17 we were absolutely shut off from the outside world except a few items which the German Government chose to give out. We did not know if any steamers were sailing to America or not, when it would be possible to reach the coast and at first even we feared to be arrested.

All foreigners were regarded with suspicion especially after England declared war, but later the Government issued proclamations which quieted the people. We were American flags and carried identification papers which we secured from the consul (we had no passports) and were treated unusually well. I could tell many interesting tales about things I saw in Munich connected with the war. I saw the Bavarian army mobilize, soldiers, horses and cannons go off to war, all decorated with flowers. I never heard such singing in all my life as that of those German soldiers and people. Germany is fighting for existence, it feels. I was impressed with the spirit of deadly earnest in which they are sending out their sons and brothers in contrast with the trivial interest in the war we saw in England.

But to go back to Munich. The first morning we went to school we found our teacher had to go to war and the school was being used as barracks. Several real spies were arrested at first, so for a few days every foreigner was thought to be a spy. But we all passed through without annoyance. The some Americans were arrested as spies, but of course at once were freed when brought before proper officials.

Everything in Munich was closed, galleries, museums, theaters, concerts, etc. Even restaurant music was discontinued. So there was nothing to do but study and shop. But we kept comfortable and serene reconsidering we did not know whether we could get home at the appointed time or not. Many Americans had dreadful times getting money. For a few days we couldn't get any, but Prof. Haertel cashed our checks so we got along O. K.

I had more thrills those days in Munich than all the rest of my life. I wish I could tell you how it all impressed me, but cannot, but my heart just acted for Germany as well as all the other nations and understood as I never did before what real war means.

We heard the wildest rumors in Munich about the United States chartering forty ships to send to rescue the Americans stranded in Europe. The last few days we had a glimpse of parts of the Munich galleries which are very fine.

The American consul arranged with the German government for special trains to carry Americans from Munich to the coast. There were 1800 of our countrymen in Munich. We left Aug. 19th and received a grand send-off. The Germans feel very friendly to the U. S. A. and wish to maintain the friendliest of relations. So all the Munich city officials as well as resident Americans were there to see us off. We were two days and nights on the road, but had a very comfortable trip. There were no sleepers, but only four of us in a compartment, so we could make ourselves quite comfortable. It was a beautiful trip through the Black Forest and along the Rhine and the most interesting of my life for at each station and in between we met with the greatest ovations—speeches, songs, etc. Every man, woman and child along the way waved his hand at us.

We arrived at Amsterdam the 21st, were met by the American Consul and heard some news. Among other things of Mrs. Wilson's death. We were in Amsterdam over night at a lovely hotel and had a very interesting time. I wrote you there. We heard there that the S. S. Niagara was not sailing, very sad news for us then, so it seemed best to go on to London with the party where we could get in touch with a main office of our S. S. Co. We crossed from Flushing to Folkstone, an all-day trip. We arrived in London late that night. Monday we obtained a refund order, (the entire return passage less 10 per cent, agent's fee) from the French Line and were able to secure berths on this boat to which Prof. Haertel's party had been transferred. Then we started in to enjoy the three days left. We revisited some of the galleries which widely surpass those of Berlin and Munich and did other nice things.

The loveliest was a Cook arranged trip on Wednesday. We visited Warwick Castle, motored to Kenilworth then to Leamington to lunch, then to Stratford on Avon, Shakespear's home. We had a grand time. The food was excellent and the service good. The boat was a pleasure to travel in.

We arrived in Munich just in time, for the troops started to mobilize the next day and the railroads were still closed to regular traffic, when we left August 19.

The first few days we lived with a Baroness, but we moved later as the living was a trifle light and we were too far separated from the others considering the situation. I

OLD CATHEDRAL IS DESTROYED

EDIFICE SET AFLAME BY SHELLS FROM CANNON — FRANCE WILL PROTEST.

THE TWO GREAT ARMIES

FIGHT FOR NEARLY A MONTH, DIG INTO TRENCHMENTS ON RIVER AND MOUNTAIN RANGE

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION NEWS SERVICE.

London.—Reports differ as to the progress of the great battle in North France between the allied British and French armies and the Germans. Some indicate that there is extremely heavy fighting, while others tell of the great masses of troops lying in flooded trenches, many of them at the stage of exhaustion.

At some points at least fierce engagements have been fought with the tide flowing in one direction and then in the other. The allies have won a position here and the Germans have gained one there. But all reports, official and otherwise, agree that there is much fighting yet to be done before any material advantage can be claimed by either side.

The British in the trenches say: "We are slowly beating them back."

The French official statement declares that, though furiously counter-attacked by superior forces and obliged to yield some ground, this was regained almost immediately.

Berlin officially announces that the Franco-British forces have been obliged to take the defensive in entrenched positions, and that therefore the result of German attacks are slow.

Interesting information has been given out by the British admiralty regarding British success and misfortunes in various waters. The British merchant cruiser *Carmarthen* has sunk a German merchant cruiser, supposed to be either the *Cap Trafalgar* or the *Berlin*, off the coast of South America but the German cruiser *Koenigsberg* has completely disabled the British cruiser *Pegasus* while the latter was overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor, killing 25 men and wounding more than three times that number and the German cruiser *Emden* has sunk six British merchant steamers in the Bay of Bengal.

In the fighting around Rethem the matter of greatest general interest has been the destruction of the famous cathedral, one of the most beautiful structures in the world, dating back to the thirteenth century, which is reported to have been pierced by many German shells and then to have burst into flames.

Deare's house and Ann Hathaway's cottage. It was just perfect. Warwick fulfilled all my ideas of what a castle should be, as no other of those I've seen have and Ann Hathaway's cottage is perfect, probably you have been there.

This boat is miserable, slow and small and we have had a frighteningly rough trip, rocks on the table for the most part, but we have been so thankful to be on our way home to have been able to secure passage at reasonable rates. Home never seemed better to me. I have just been aching to get there and so impatient at the slow passage. We sailed on the 27th. Expect to land Quebec Tuesday, 8th, early and go at once to Montreal by rail.

It's been a freezing cold passage, about 20 icebergs yesterday. On Monday A. M. We are in the river this A. M. and expect to land at Quebec early tomorrow A. M. I thought I'd mail this at "Father Point" today so you'd get it quicker.

I felt pretty serious sometimes and very far away when I couldn't even cable you from Munich if I'd wanted to and to have you unable to communicate with me for so long. I hope never to be so situated again. All, thank God, has gone well with me and I hope and trust with you, but I hope never again I'll be so cut off from home.

WORLD NEWS.

(Continued from Page Two.)

by the bombardment to cow the French people through its Catholic feelings; second, that the act was one purely of revenge after finding that they were unable to reach Paris, and the third is the suggestion that the Germans were simply trying the accuracy of their artillery aim.

The opinion is widespread that this act of vandalism will have an immense effect in America and Italy. It is said that the library in the city hall also was burned. It contains 100,000 volumes and was one of the richest in literary treasures in the world.

Salt—Something that makes the potatoes taste nasty when you forget to put any in.

Reportee—What we might have said ourselves if the other fellow had not been so quick.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

DEATH OF MISS WILSON

Miss Grace Wilson departed this life, Sept. 12, 1914. Grace has always been an obedient child, having a pleasant smile for all she knew. She united with the Pilot Knob Baptist Church in 1908 and was an active worker in both church and Sunday school. The loss of this dear sister will be sadly felt by all who knew her.

Funeral services were conducted at Pilot Knob by Revs. Hudson and Ambrose.

MADISON COUNTY

Bybee

Bybee, Sept. 21.—Everybody is looking forward to the great homecoming which is to be held in Flat Woods, on Sunday, Sept. 27. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.—Mrs. Aletha Moore Benton, well known here, committed suicide Monday evening, at her home in Springfield, Ohio, by cutting her throat with a razor. Her body was brought here for burial. Funeral services were conducted here Thursday afternoon at the Methodist church by Rev. Williams. She leaves a husband, two small children and a host of friends to mourn her death.

HICKORY PLAIN

Hickory Plain, Sept. 21.—Mrs. V. T. Roberts has partially recovered from some severe bruises sustained from the overturning of her buggy some weeks past.—Mr. and Mrs. Kiah McKeegan have returned from a Baptist association near Seaford Cane.—The little son of J. L. Abner is very low of diphtheria.—Mr. and Mrs. Pleas Evans are enjoying a visit in Illinois with their son John this week.—Mr. Pall Cornelison is on sick list this week.—Wiley Harris has been spending a few days with family of J. L. Cornelison.—Protracted meeting at Whites Station closed last week with several additions.—Misses Gertrude and Ethel Terrill and brothers Harold and Raymond have entered school at Berea.

WALNUT MEADOW

Walnut Meadow, Sept. 20.—Old Aunt America Vaughn, who has been confined to her bed for more than a year passed in to the great beyond Sept. 19.—Funeral Sunday evening at the home of Mr. James Hudson; burial in the family cemetery at Meniliss. She was ninety years old. She had been a member of the Glade Christian Church for seventy years.—Revival meetings at Silver Creek was postponed a week and begins Sept. 22, conducted by Rev. C. T. Brookshire. Revival meetings are being conducted at the Glade church by Rev. Walker. Mrs. Serena Ogg and Mrs. Charlie Anderson of this place attended the burial of Addie Cook at Seaford Cane cemetery.—Several of the boys and girls of this vicinity entered school at Berea College Sept. 16.—Mrs. Benjamin Campbell of Cottontown spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Hannah Shockley.—Harvey James is building a barn to house his feed.—Mr. G. C. Christiana gave Mr. Carlos Moore a six-year-old mare and sixty five dollars for a two-year-old horse.—Hurrah for the Citizen!

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, Sept. 21.—The Rev. Clarence Sipple of London filled his appointment at the M E church Sunday.—Hugh M. Collier left for Lexington Monday where he will be a student at State University, this is his second year in college.—Stanley Engle and two sisters Misses Grace and Verna have returned to Berea to be in school.—Miss Emma Sparks who is teaching near Horse Lick was visiting her parents Saturday.—Mr. Roy Hornsby of Detroit, Mich., is visiting his brother Dr. Will Hornsby for several days.—Mr. D. G. Collier who has been having some repairs done on his house, has them about completed.—Dr. Lock of Barbourville who has been in the county for two weeks has returned home.

Bond

Bond, Sept. 21.—Farmers are very busy saving fodder.—Crops are better than were expected.—Granville Riley is still on the sick list.—Wm. Begley and wife of London are visiting in this vicinity.—Jack Newhard, G. A. Settle, Tom Brewer, and Charlie Baldwin are working on the Company Mill site.—Jim Truett and Edmund Murray returned recently from Clay Co., where they have been building a chimney for Robert Murray.—Wm. Truett, Jr., of Annville attended Sunday School at Pigeon Roost yesterday.—Preston Penning-

ton of London, Ky., passed through here enroute for home. He had been traveling in Madison and Rockcastle counties.

PARROT

Parrot, Sept. 18.—Rev. Pearl Stack or filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday night and Sunday.

Preaching at Letter Box the second Saturday and Sunday in every month. Everybody come.—Mr.

Edward Cornelius and Edward Strong attended church at this place Sunday.—Miss Delia Hacker of Moores Creek attended the meeting at Shilo Sunday.—Mr. Able Gahard has completed a chimney to his dwelling.—Crops at this place are looking fine. People are beginning to think about saving fodder.—Black Lick school is progressing nicely with Mr. Luther Gahard as teacher.—Miss Laura Combs is no better at this writing.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Gauley

Gauley, Sept. 18.—There is a protracted meeting at New Bethel this week conducted by Rev. H. L. Ponder.—Married on the 4th, Mr. W. E. Bullock to Miss Minny Shephard of Gauley by Rev. D. Parker.—Mr.

Frank Ponder, who has been working at St. Louis is with home folks this week.—Mr. F. M. Ponder is sick with lagriple this week.—Mr. S. E. Kelly is able to be out again.—Mr.

Bob Bullock is at home this week from Bell County.—Mr. A. J. Sams is very poorly at this writing.—Fodder saving is all the go in this part.—Mrs. H. L. Ponder is on the sick list. Corn crop is better than people thought.

Rockford

Rockford, Sept. 20.—We are having some very warm weather.—Farmers are beginning to cut corn and plow for wheat.—The association known as Land Mark held at Maceoniet, closed Sat. with quite a crowd present and very good behavior. Several delegates from different churches present, and the ministers numbered eight or ten. Among the number was Rev. F. P. Bryant of Cartersville, Ky.—The protracted meeting held at Scafold Cane lately conducted by Rev. A. J. Pike and Rev. Edgar Allen of Mt. Vernon closed with 17 additions; 16 by baptism, 4 ladies and 12 men and boys.—H. E. Bullen while plowing Saturday got his team entangled in a humble-bees nest which caused them to run away. No damage done.—Rev. G. E. Childress and wife were in this neighborhood Saturday.—Mrs. M. J. Todd who has been suffering with a trouble in her side is some better.—Preston Stephens' who has been ill for a few days is improving.—Daddy Todd was in Rockford last week to meet the Sheriff. Daddy's eye-sight is fast failing. To give up his paper reading will be hard.—J. L. Marlin got one of his mules crippled a few days ago.

Boone

Boone, Sept. 20.—People are busy in the fodder and the weather is fine.—Mr. G. L. Wren and A. B. Blair returned from the Mountain Counties last week with some fine cattle and sheep.—Mr. Newton Miracle has returned from Estill and adjoining counties with 33 head of fine cattle.—Mr. Joseph Lovett has moved back in our midst.—Mrs. Delia Gahard has moved from Berea to Boone.

LETCHER COUNTY

Whitesburg

Whitesburg, Sept. 21.—Teachers' association of Div. No. 1 will be held at the schoolhouse of Sub. Dist. No. 8, head of Perti creek, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1914.—There will be an Educational Association at Hindman Oct. 2, 1914.—Dr. Thompson, of Louisville, lectured to the High School pupils of Letcher county Thursday afternoon.—Dr. Hunter, of Somerset, Ky., preached in Whitesburg Thursday evening.—Edna, the little four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. U. Croft, who was taken to Lexington a few days ago for medical treatment, died on the train while returning home, Thursday, about 9 o'clock near Beattyville.—Mrs. Ritter Fields died last Wednesday night. She was one of Whitesburg's precious mothers.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Delia Stone, who has been suffering with stomach trouble for some time, we are sorry to say is no better.—Mr. Howard Hill was called to Louisville Sunday to what was that

to be the denial of his son; but being 3 to 0 in favor of the home good Lord who has power spared his life and he is now getting well.—Mr. Wyley Christopher and wife are in Bloomington, Ill., at the bedside of their son Ora who has been operated on for appendicitis.—Messrs. Benton, Willie and Leonard Fielder have returned to Berea College after a short stay with their folks.—Mr. Lewis Wilson, Irvine's postmaster, and Mr. Victor R. Beck of Frankfort, government Inspector, was here recently in behalf of our new postoffice which will be quite convenient for this neck of the woods.

Irvine

Irvine, Sept. 21.—The new Baptist church which was erected here short while ago was dedicated Sunday. \$900 was raised for the benefit of the church. A large crowd attended and nice dinner spread.—John Golden and daughter, Mildred Allen of Winchester; Mr. and Mrs. James Park; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Park and Richard Scudell of Red Horse, J. G. Moherey of Brassfield attended the dedication Sunday.—Vardiman, the little deaf and dumb son of C. F. Masters, returned to Danville Wednesday where he will enter school.—Mrs. Rebecca Estes is on the sick list.—Quite a few of this place attended at White Oak Sunday.—An epidemic of measles is in this neighborhood.

Pryse

Pryse, Sept. 15.—Sunday school is still in progress with good attendance.—Rev. Robert Durbin of Rige Station filled his regular appointment the first Sunday.—Several from this place attended the New Virginia camp meeting in Lee County the first Sunday, inst. All

team.—Saturday the 19th, Whites

Station played Paint Lick, winning

with a score of 10 to 6.—Mr. Rodger

Hucker of Lexington has been spending a few days with his parents Mr.

and Mrs. I. C. Rucker.—Miss Liza

Hucker is visiting her sister, Mrs.

Williams in Madison, Ind.—Mrs.

Parks and daughter Jessie have re-

turned from the city, where they

have been buying their spring mil-

linery.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Posey

Posey, Sept. 19.—The Sunday School Convention held at the Cliffton Church House Sept. 5 proved a success.—There were delegates from several Sunday schools in this county present. We had Revs. Joplin, Snodgrass, Watson, Ramey and Agee, with us and they all gave very interesting talks.—Miss Fanerie, the beautiful 18 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Matmons of this place and Mr. M. C. Strong of Sturgeon were united in marriage at the brides home by Rev. S. K. Banney Sept. 3.—They left for Lousiville Sept. 10th where they will make their home. We wish them a long life and happiness.—The Duck Creek Literary Society have their new lamps now and meet every Friday night at 7:30 o'clock. Everybody invited to come and take a part in the Society.—Sunday School at Cliffton is progressing nicely with good attendance.—"Sorghum" making has begun and there is no need of any body not being sweet now.—Several from this place attended the Teachers Association at Vincent Heights today.

Conkling

Conkling, Sept. 19.—The entire

community was sadly shocked Sun-

Don't say Flour to your merchants, say "I want Zaring's Patent Flour" then you are sure of the best biscuit.

LETTER FROM MR. DAVISON

Boston, Mass.

Sept. 14, 1914.

Editor "Citizen":

Lambrie, Sept. 12.—James Stanton and Creed Oney left for Mt. Sterling last Saturday with about sixty head of cattle.—The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Howard and left a fine baby last week.—The funeral of Andy Ritchie was preached last Sunday by Rev. M. D. Stacy. There was a large attendance.—It was reported that the Huntington contractor Co. will start the works again once. Some of their contractors have started their jobs again.

CLAY COUNTY

Burning Springs

Burning Springs, Sept. 18.—Mr. T. H. Robinson, the shoe drummer, is with his firm in Louisville for a few weeks.—Miss Birdie Swartwells has gone to Berea College to take the Domestic Science course.—A great crowd attended the Missionary Baptist Association on Laurel Creek last Saturday and Sunday.—The doctors report Mr. H. Thompson to be seriously afflicted with a paralytic stroke which occurred while he was at work in the corn field Wednesday evening.—Mr. Green Allen has moved his family to Annville where he is building houses.—Much interest is being manifested in a canning factory to be located here.—The Fruit Growers Association are about to order many thousands of fruit trees for fall planting.

LEE COUNTY

Trilby

Trilby, Sept. 15.—Crops are taking fine in this vicinity.—Mr. J. H. Farmer has been down in Madison County for the past week on business.—Miss Alva Gooley and Little Mae Daniel have gone down to Berea to attend school.—Business is getting dull in this vicinity. Nearly everything is shutting down.—Mr. J. B. Jackson has been selling a lot of nice watermelons, for the past two weeks.—There is being a new church house built near Mt. Eagle.—School house will be ready for service in about two or three weeks.

Berea Houses to Rent

The college has several houses to rent at rates ranging from \$3.00 to \$22.50 per month.

(ad)

Thomas J. Osborne, Treasurer.

Waldo B. Davison.

I am located at my work at the V. M. C. A. If any Berea people come this way I should like them to let me know of their arrival or if I can not in any way as a Boston agent for Berea, I shall be glad.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 1 white \$2.00@2.25c, No. 2

white \$1.75@2.00c, No. 3 white \$1.50@1.75c,

No. 1 yellow \$1.50@1.75c, No. 2 yellow

\$1.25@1.50c, No. 3 yellow \$1.00@1.25c,

mixed \$1.25@1.50c, No. 1 white

\$1.00@1.25c, No. 2 white \$0.80@1.00c,

yellow \$0.75@0.90c, mixed \$0.75@0.90c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.25@18.50,

No. 2 timothy \$16.25@16.50, No. 3 timothy

\$14@14.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$18.25@18.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$16.25@16.50, No. 3 clover \$17.25@17.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 49.50@50c, standard 49@49.50c, No. 3 white 48.50@49c,

No. 4 white 46@47.50c, No. 2 mixed 48@48.50c, No. 3 mixed 47@47.50c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.10@1.12, No. 3

red \$1.08@1.10, No. 4 red \$1.01@1.05.

Poultry—Hens, 4½ lbs. over 3 lbs. 15c; 3 lbs. and under, 14c; roosters, 10c; springers, 13½

lb. and over, 14½c; under 14½ lb., 15c;

young spring ducks, 4 lbs. and over, 14c; spring ducks, over 3 lbs., 13c; ducks, white, under 3 lbs., 12c; colored, 12c; young turkeys, 5 lbs. and over, 15c; turkeys, toms, 13½c; turkeys, 9 lbs. and over 16½c; cull turkeys, 8c.

Eggs—Prime frits 25½c, frits 24c, ordinary frits 26c, seconds 18c.

Cattle—Shipper \$7.50@8.40, extra \$6.65, fat bulls \$6.50@6.75.

Calves—Extra \$11.50, fair to good \$7.75@11.25, common and large \$5.50

@11.

Hogs—Packers and butchers steady;

fat shippers and pigs 10c lower. Selected heavy shippers \$9.30@9.40, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.35@9.40, mixed packers \$9.25@9.35, stage

\$7.75@7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.75@6.25, extra \$4.40.

Sheep—Extra \$5.25, good to choice \$4.75@5.20, common to fair \$2.75@3.65.